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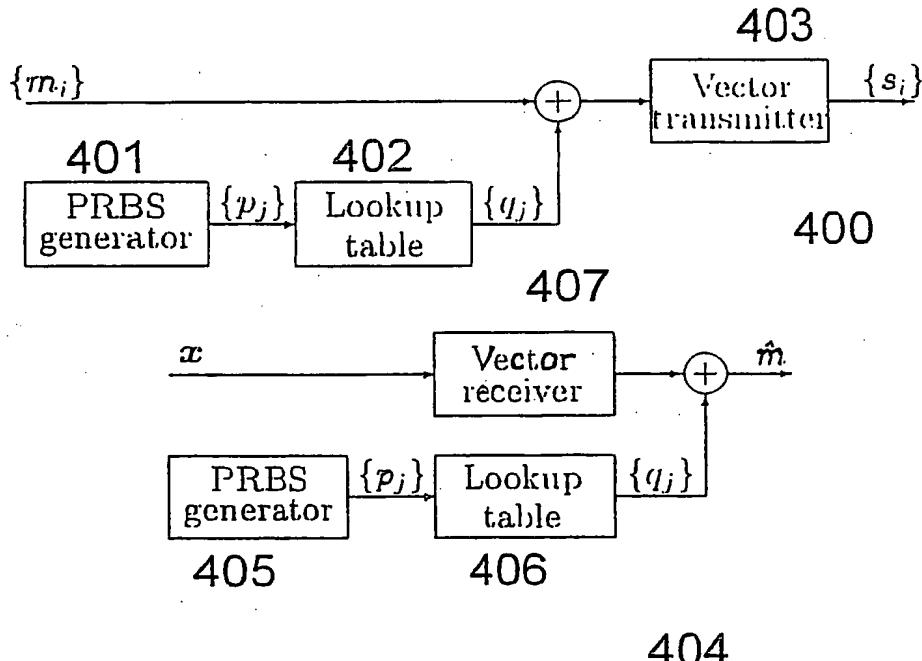
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(54) Title: ARRANGEMENTS AND METHODS FOR A DIGITAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to methods, computer program products, a transmitter, a receiver and a transceiver comprising said transmitter and said receiver in a digital communication system for reducing the transmit power level when there is no user data to send, i.e. when dummy data is sent instead. That is achieved by defining a symbol alphabet Q and scrambling a bit stream comprising user data and dummy data with randomly generated symbols from the symbol alphabet Q.

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**ARRANGEMENTS AND METHODS FOR A DIGITAL COMMUNICATION  
SYSTEM**

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**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to methods and arrangements in a digital communications system, and more particularly, to automatic transmit power reduction for multilevel digital communication.

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**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

A digital communication system 100 can be modelled as illustrated in figure 1. Data information is modulated to message symbols  $m_i$  taken from a symbol alphabet  $M = \{m_0, m_1, \dots, m_{M-1}\}$ . One common multilevel modulation method is Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM). A digital transmitter based on QAM maps data onto a 2-dimensional ( $N = 2$ ) coordinate system of orthogonal base vectors. Figure 2 shows an example of 16-QAM ( $M$  has 16 elements) with one out of many possible numbering schemes. The message symbols are converted into vectors of real numbers,

$$20 \quad s_i = \begin{Bmatrix} s_{i0} \\ s_{i1} \\ \dots \\ s_{iN-1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

where the dimension is  $N \leq M$ , by a vector transmitter 101. A modulator 102 constructs a signal  $s_i(t)$  which is sent over a channel 103. The channel affects the signal  $s_i(t)$  and creates a signal  $x(t)$ . A detector 104 receives the signal  $x(t)$ , demodulates the signal and constructs an observation vector  $x$ .  
25 The observation vector is decoded by a vector receiver 105 producing an estimate  $\hat{m}$  of the symbol being sent.

Digital communication requires that there exist a method for synchronizing the receiver to the transmitter in order to decode the data correctly. The channel over which the communication takes place normally also introduces a linear transformation of the signal, which leads to the 5 requirement of an equalization method. Synchronization and equalization methods vary between different communication systems, however, the methods are often developed under the assumption that the transmitted data is randomized in some way, usually by scrambling the data prior to modulation with a pseudo-noise sequence that is also known at the 10 receiver. The scrambler ensures that even if the incoming data consists of long sequences of constant patterns, the data over the channel is randomized. One particular situation where long sequences of constant patterns normally occurs in the data stream is when there is no user data, i.e., the transmitter has to fill the data channel with dummy data. The 15 scrambling ensures that the power level on the channel is approximately constant regardless of the data content user data or dummy data. The average energy per modulation interval is

$$E_{av} = \frac{1}{\|M\|} \sum_{i=0}^{\|M\|-1} E_i = \quad (1)$$

where  $E_i$  is the energy level for a particular constellation point and  $\|M\|$  is 20 the size of the symbol alphabet which is equal to the number of constellation points.

In contrast, in several applications, such as Very high data rate Digital 25 Subscriber Line (VDSL) system, there would be desirable to be able to transmit with a lower power when there is no user data to be sent. Depending on the type of application, this can result in reduced crosstalk, reduced radio frequency interference, and/or reduced power consumption in line driver circuitry.

30 Existing solutions require that the transmitter and receiver agrees upon entering a special power reduction mode when the transmitter predicts that user data will be absent for some period of time. A multi-carrier specific solution is disclosed in EP 883269 A1.

However, it is often difficult to predict the behaviour of user data. Entering and leaving a special power reduction mode requires communication between the transmitter and receiver and is therefore time consuming. The 5 period of time that user data will be absent must be longer than the time it takes to reach an agreement between transmitter and receiver. During the power reduction mode, the transmitter and receiver are still connected, but a transition to the power reduction mode implies that the transmitter performs the following in order to reach the agreement with the receiver:

10 -The transmitter requires information if no data will be transmitted in the immediate future. This information is often based on measurements and assumptions.

-Determine the exact point of time for the transition into the power reduction mode and communicate the point of time to the receiver.

15 -Receive an acknowledgement from the receiver.

A transition from the power reduction mode implies that the transmitter performs the following:

-Determine an exact point of time for the transition from the power reduction mode and communicate the point of time to the receiver.

20 -Receive an acknowledgement from the receiver.

Therefore, these solutions do not work when user data and dummy data are heavily interleaved. Entering and leaving the power reduction mode also leads to communication overhead in terms of an increased signalling.

25 It is also desirable that the values of the dummy data is randomized in order to avoid e.g. major peaks in the output signal.

An object of the present invention is to provide methods and arrangements for reducing transmit power when no user data is transmitted according to embodiments of the present invention.

The above stated object is achieved by means of arrangements according to claims 12, 13 and 21, by means of computer program products according to claims 10 and 11 and by means of methods according to claims 1 and 2.

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The method according to the present invention makes it possible to reduce transmit power when no user data is transmitted. The method comprises the steps of generating symbols randomly from a predefined symbol alphabet Q that is a subset of a symbol alphabet M, scrambling a bit stream that is represented by symbols from symbol alphabet M by performing bitwise modulo-2 addition between the modulated bit stream and the randomly generated symbols from Q, and transmitting said scrambled bit stream. The predefined symbol alphabet Q is defined so that the transmit power level of the dummy data is substantially lower than the transmit power level of the user data.

The method according to the present invention, comprising the steps of generating symbols randomly from the symbol alphabet Q in synchronisation with the transmitter of the received bit stream and scrambling the received bit stream in order to recreate estimated message symbols from symbol alphabet M by performing bitwise modulo-2 addition between the received bit stream and the randomly generated symbols from Q, makes it possible to reduce transmit power when no user data is transmitted.

25 The computer program product directly loadable into the internal memory of a computer within a receiver or transmitter in a digital communication system according to the present invention, comprising the software code portions for performing the steps of said methods, makes it possible to reduce transmit power when no user data is transmitted.

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The computer program product stored on a computer usable medium, comprising readable program for causing a computer, within a receiver or transmitter in a digital communication system, to control an execution of

the steps of said methods according to the present invention, makes it possible to reduce transmit power when no user data is transmitted.

The transmitter according to the present invention makes it possible to 5 reduce transmit power when no user data is transmitted. The transmitter comprises means for transmitting a modulated bit stream comprising user data and dummy data, wherein the modulated user data is represented by symbols from a symbol alphabet M, the modulated dummy data is represented by a symbol  $m_0$ . The transmitter further comprises means for 10 generating symbols randomly from a predefined symbol alphabet Q being a subset of M, means for scrambling the bit stream by performing bitwise modulo-2 addition between the modulated bit stream and the randomly generated symbols from Q, and means for transmitting said scrambled bit stream. The predefined symbol alphabet Q is defined so that the transmit 15 power level of the dummy data is substantially lower than the transmit power level of the user data.

The receiver according to the present invention makes it possible to reduce 20 transmit power when no user data is transmitted. The receiver comprises means for receiving a bit stream wherein the bit stream is transmitted and scrambled by said transmitter. The receiver further comprises means for in synchronisation with the transmitter of the received bit stream generating symbols randomly from the symbol alphabet Q and means for scrambling the received bit stream by performing bitwise modulo-2 addition between the 25 received bit stream and the randomly generated symbol from Q in order to recreate estimated message symbols from symbol alphabet M.

The transceiver according to the present invention, comprising said 30 transmitter and said receiver, makes it possible to reduce transmit power when no user data is transmitted.

An advantage with the method of the present invention is that it is automatic and that the power reduction is instantaneous and does not result in communication overhead.

A further advantage is that the method of the present invention does not dictate the type of multilevel coding (QAM etc.) or the data protocol being used (ATM, VDSL, HDLC etc.). Furthermore, it works with single-carrier 5 systems as well as with multi-carrier systems. It can also coexist with other methods such as the method disclosed in EP 883269.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 **Fig. 1** is a schematic block diagram illustrating a digital communication system.

**Fig. 2** illustrates an example of 16-QAM with one out of many possible numbering schemes.

15 **Fig. 3** is a schematic block diagram illustrating a network where the present invention may be implemented.

20 **Fig. 4a** is a schematic block diagram illustrating a transmitter and a receiver using bitwise modulo-2 addition wherein  $m_0=0$  in accordance with a first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

25 **Fig. 4b** is a schematic block diagram illustrating a transmitter and a receiver using bitwise modulo-2 addition wherein  $m_0\neq0$  in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention.

30 **Fig. 5a** is a schematic block diagram illustrating a transmitter and a receiver using transformation matrices wherein  $m_0=0$  in accordance with a second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

**Fig. 5b** is a schematic block diagram illustrating a transmitter and a receiver using transformation matrices  $m_0\neq0$  in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 6a shows a flowchart of a method for transmitting according to the present invention.

Fig. 6b shows a flowchart of a method for receiving according to the 5 present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with 10 reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of 15 the invention to those skilled in the art. In the drawings, like numbers refer to like elements.

The method according to the present invention is preferably implemented in a transceiver 303, 304 in a digital telecommunication system as 20 illustrated in figure 3. The digital telecommunication system may be a Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) system such as a Very high data rate (V)DSL or an Asymmetrical (A)DSL system. Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) and an octet based High level Data Link Control (HDLC) are examples of 25 protocols that can be used in said systems.

25 The transceiver in accordance with the present invention comprises a transmitter and a receiver. The transceivers may be located within a network terminal (NT) 303, e.g. a VDSL data modem and in an optical network unit (ONU) 304 in e.g. a VDSL network. The NT 303 and the ONU 304 are connected and communicate by using a protocol such as VDSL or 30 ADSL. The NT 303 is further connected to various terminal equipments 301, 302 such as broadband terminals or Plain Old telephone System-(POTS) or Integrated Service Digital Network-Basic Access (ISDN-BA)-terminals. The ONU 304 is connected to the remaining network.

The methods and arrangements in accordance with the present invention will hereinafter be described in a system where QAM is used as modulation technique. However, for a man skilled in the art it will be apparent that the 5 present invention may be implemented with other multi-level modulation techniques such as Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM).

Figure 4a illustrates a transmitter 400 and a receiver 404 in accordance with a first preferred embodiment of the present invention. The transmitter 10 400 is adapted to transmit a modulated bit stream  $m_0 \dots m_{M-1}$ . The bit stream is modulated by a modulator (not shown in figure 4a) in accordance with a multi-level modulation technique such as 16-QAM. The bit stream comprises user data and dummy data. When the transmitter is in connection with the receiver, the bit stream is sent from the transmitter to 15 the receiver. The dummy data is sent when there is no user data to transmit. The modulated bit stream is represented by a symbol alphabet M comprising the symbols  $m_0 \dots m_{M-1}$ , wherein the dummy data is represented by the symbol  $m_0$ . The transmitter comprises a vector transmitter 403 that converts message symbols  $m_0 \dots m_{M-1}$  as shown in figure 2 into vectors of 20 real numbers and a modulator. In the first preferred embodiment of the present invention as shown in figure 4a, the bit stream is scrambled by randomly generated symbols from a predefined symbol alphabet Q before it is converted by the vector transmitter. A Pseudo-Random Binary Sequence (PRBS) generator 401 randomly generates symbols  $q_0 \dots q_{k-1}$  from the 25 alphabet Q stored in a lookup table 402, wherein  $k < M$ . The randomly generated symbols are then scrambled with the bit stream by a bitwise modulo-2 addition between each of the bits of the bit stream and a randomly generated symbol of Q. The scrambling of the bit stream, comprising user data and dummy data, results in that the power of the 30 dummy data is substantially lower than the power of the user data. The bitwise modulo-2 addition is defined as

A	B	A+B
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

The receiver 404 is adapted to receive the scrambled modulated vector transmitted by the transmitter 400. The scrambled modulated vector is affected by the waveform of the used channel. The receiver 404 comprises a detector (not shown in figure 4a) that recreates a vector corresponding to the transmitted vector by correlating the received vector with a function equal to the expected vector. The receiver 404 further comprises a vector receiver 407. The vector receiver 407 reconverts the received vector into message symbols  $q_0 \dots q_{k-1}$ , i.e. it determines which of the message points  $q_0 \dots q_{k-1}$  that is closest to the detected and recreated vector. Thus, a modulated bit stream  $q_0 \dots q_{k-1}$  is recreated. It should, however, be noted that the vector receiver receives the entire  $M$ , and not only the subset  $Q$ .

In the first embodiment of the present invention, the signal determined by the vector receiver is scrambled by randomly generated symbols from the predefined symbol alphabet  $Q$ . A PRBS generator 405 synchronized with a PRBS generator 401 of the transmitter randomly generates symbols from the alphabet  $Q$  stored in the lookup table 406. The bit stream is then scrambled with the randomly generated symbol by a bitwise modulo-2 addition in order to recreate the estimated message symbols  $\hat{m}_0, \dots, \hat{m}_{N-1}$ .

The scrambling of the bit stream with the power reduction subset  $Q$  differs from the scrambling used in the prior art in that  $Q$  is, in accordance with the present invention, selected so that the dummy data in the data stream gives a desired power reduction. I.e. the power of the scrambled dummy data is substantially less than the power of the scrambled user data.

In the following, the scrambling of the bit stream with the predefined symbols of Q is further described. In accordance with the present invention, Q is a subset of M. Q comprises symmetrically placed constellation points represented by  $q_j$  from the symbol alphabet Q. The 5 generated pseudo-random sequence must also be known at the receiver so that the mappings can be decoded by a receiver as shown in **figures 4a and 5a**. The average energy per modulation interval for dummy data is then

$$E_{\text{dummy}} = \frac{1}{|Q|} \sum_{j \in Q} E_j \quad (2)$$

10 where Q denotes the number of elements in Q, giving a maximum power reduction ratio of

$$r = \frac{E_{\text{average}}}{E_{\text{dummy}}} \quad (3)$$

15 As an example, a 4-bit constellation as in the 16-QAM, i.e.  $M = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 14, 15\}$  of **figure 2**, with a power reduction subset of  $Q = \{0, 5, 10, 15\}$  using equations 1, 2 and 3 gives a maximum power reduction ratio of  $r = 5$ .

20 It should be noted that the illustration of the receiver and transmitter respectively is valid if  $m_0=0$ . In the general case, the look-up table comprises  $m_0+Q$  which results in that  $m_0 + q_j$  is generated from the look-up table by means of the PRBS generator as shown in **figure 4b**.

25 An advantage with the method of the first preferred embodiment is that it is very simple to implement.

30 A transmitter 500 and a receiver 504 in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in **figure 5a**. It should be noted that the function of the vector transmitter 503 and vector receiver 507 respectively is similar to the function of the vector transmitter 403 and vector receiver 407 respectively of the first embodiment shown in **figure 4a**.

In the second embodiment of the present invention, a mapping is performed by performing a modulo-2 addition between the modulated bit stream and a constant value  $q_0$  from a second power reduction subset Q. The mapped bit stream are then transmitted to the vector transmitter 503.

5 The output vector from the vector transmitter is then multiplied with one transformation matrixes  $R_j$  of a set of transformation matrixes  $R_j$  stored in a lookup table 506 shown in **figure 5a**. The transformation matrix  $R_j$  is randomly generated by a PRBS generator 505. In accordance with the present invention, each transformation matrix of **figure 5a** transforms Q 90

10 degrees. The direction of the 90 degree transformation is hence randomly determined by the PRBS generator. If the modulation method is QAM ( $N = 2$ ) and the vectors are represented by complex numbers, the set of transformation matrices degenerates to  $\{1, i, -1, -i\}$ . I.e. the result of the matrix multiplication, that is complex multiplication when the dimension is

15 2. In the QAM case, Q comprises 4 elements,  $m_0$ ,  $m_0$  turned 90 degrees,  $m_0$  turned 180 degrees and  $m_0$  turned 270 degrees.

It should be noted that the illustration of the receiver 504 and transmitter 500 respectively is valid if  $m_0=0$ . In the general case, the data symbols  $m_i$  are scrambled with  $m_0+Q$ , which results in that  $m_0 + q_j$  is generated from the look-up table by means of the PRBS generator as shown in **figure 5b**.

20 Thus, the main idea with the present invention is to scramble a bit stream, represented by symbols from the symbol alphabet M, comprising user data and dummy data with randomly generated symbols from a predefined alphabet Q, in order to substantially reduce the transmit power when dummy data is sent in relation to the transmit power of the user data. Furthermore, Q is a subset of M.

25 Thus, Q is selected by performing the following steps:

30 • Select a suitable reduction ratio, which determines a value of a desired  $E_{\text{dummy}}$ , since  $E_{\text{av}}$  is known or possible to determine. See formula (3).

- Determine a Q which results in a value close to the desired  $E_{dummy}$ .

Q comprises a number of message points, preferably four message points ( $q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3$ ), lying symmetrically around the origin of the coordinates (0,0). The message points, e.g. the four message points ( $q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3$ ), 5 representing signal vectors ( $s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3$ ), wherein the length of all of the signal vectors is equal, i.e.,  $\|s_0\| = \|s_1\| = \|s_2\| = \|s_3\|$  and the angle increment from  $s_0$  to  $s_1$ ,  $s_1$  to  $s_2$ ,  $s_2$  to  $s_3$  and  $s_3$  to  $s_0$ , respectively is 90 degrees. Thus, for e.g. 8-QAM, 16-QAM and 32-QAM, Q comprises preferably the four innermost message points of M, when M is represented graphically as in 10 **figure 2**.

The only practical choices of dummy data patterns that works for all sizes of symbol alphabets M is an all-zero or an all-one binary sequence, i.e.  $m_0$  15 is consistently represented by zeros or ones. Here follows two examples of actual user data protocols with suggestions on how to randomize user data and how the dummy data should be mapped.

In ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode), user data (payload) should be 20 randomized using the self-synchronizing scrambler polynomial  $x^{16} + 1$  as described in the ITU-T recommendation I.432.1 and the dummy data, i.e. the idle cells, should be filled with the value 0x00.

Octet based HDLC (High-Level Data Link Control) has an inter-frame fill 25 pattern of 0x7e octets. The transmitter and the receiver should bitwise modulo-2-add the value 0x7e to the data stream so that the inter-frame fill becomes an uninterrupted sequence of binary zeros.

Figure 6a shows a flowchart of a method in digital communication system 30 for transmitting a modulated bit stream comprising user data and dummy data, according to the present invention in a general mode. The method comprises the following steps:

601a. Generate symbols randomly from a predefined symbol alphabet Q.

602a. Scramble the bit stream by performing bitwise modulo-2 addition between the modulated bit stream and the randomly generated symbols from Q. I.e. each bit of the bit stream is modulo-2 added with a randomly generated symbol from Q.

5 603a. Transmit said scrambled bit stream. The predefined symbol alphabet Q is a subset of M and defined so that the transmit power level of the dummy data is substantially lower than the transmit power level of the user data.

10 **Figure 6b** shows a flowchart of a method in a digital communication system for receiving a bit stream according to the present invention in a general mode. The bit stream is transmitted and scrambled in accordance with method illustrated in **figure 6a**. The method comprises the following steps:

15 601b. Generate in synchronisation with the transmitter of the received bit stream, symbols randomly from the symbol alphabet Q.

602b. Scramble the received bit stream in order to recreate estimated message symbols from symbol alphabet M by performing bitwise modulo-2 addition between the received bit stream and the randomly generated symbols from Q. I.e. each bit of the bit stream is modulo-2 added with a randomly generated symbol from Q

20

The methods may be implemented by a computer program product directly loadable into the internal memory of a computer within a transmitter and / or receiver in a digital communication system, comprising the software code portions for performing the steps of said methods. The computer program product may be stored on a computer usable medium, comprising readable program for causing a computer, within a transmitter and / or receiver in a digital communication system, to control an execution of the steps of any of the said method.

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From the above discussion it is evident that the solution according to the present invention can be accomplished by using other modulation techniques than QAM although the embodiments of the present invention are illustrated with QAM.

It should also be noted that if Automatic Gain Control (AGC) is used on the receiver side, a feedback from the vector receiver to the AGC is required to prevent the AGC to adjust the signal level when a signal with reduced power level enters the receiver.

In the drawings and specification, there have been disclosed typical preferred embodiments of the invention and, although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention being set forth in the following claims.

## CLAIMS

1. Method in a digital communication system for transmitting a modulated bit stream comprising user data and dummy data, wherein the modulated user data is represented by symbols from a symbol alphabet M, the modulated dummy data is represented by a symbol  $m$ , the method is **characterised by** the steps of:
  - (a)- generating (601a) symbols  $q_0, \dots, q_j$  randomly from a predefined symbol alphabet Q being a subset of the symbol alphabet M,
  - (b)- scrambling (602a) the bit stream by performing bitwise modulo-2 addition between the modulated bit stream and the randomly generated symbols  $q_0, \dots, q_j$  from Q, and
  - (c)- transmitting (603a) said scrambled bit stream, wherein the predefined symbol alphabet Q is defined so that the transmit power level of the dummy data is substantially lower than the transmit power level of the user data.
2. Method in a digital communication system for receiving a bit stream **characterised in** that the bit stream is transmitted and scrambled in accordance with claim 1, the method comprises the steps of:
  - (d)- generating (601b) symbols  $q_0, \dots, q_j$  randomly from the symbol alphabet Q in synchronisation with the transmitter of the received bit stream, and
  - (e)- scrambling (602b) the received bit stream in order to recreate estimated message symbols from symbol alphabet M by performing bitwise modulo-2 addition between the received bit stream and the randomly generated symbols  $q_0, \dots, q_j$  from Q.
3. Method according to any of claims 1 and 2, wherein the bit stream is modulated with Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM).
4. Method according to claim 3, wherein the QAM is 16-QAM.

5. Method according to any of claims 1 or 4, wherein Q comprises four message points  $\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$  representing signal vectors  $\{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$ , wherein the length of all of the signal vectors is equal, i.e.,  $\|s_0\| = \|s_1\| = \|s_2\| = \|s_3\|$  and the angle increment from  $s_0$  to  $s_1$ ,  $s_1$  to  $s_2$ ,  $s_2$  to  $s_3$  and  $s_3$  to  $s_0$ , respectively is 90 degrees.
10. 6. Method according to claim 5, wherein Q comprises the four innermost message points of the symbol alphabet M.
15. 7. Method according to any of previous claims, wherein the randomly generated symbols from Q is generated by applying a pseudo-random binary sequence generator to a lookup table wherein the symbol alphabet Q and  $m_0$  are stored.
20. 8. Method according to any of previous claims, wherein the modulated dummy data  $m_0$  is consistently represented by zeros or consistently represented by ones.
25. 9. Method according to any of previous claims 1-8, wherein the method is applied on VDSL.
30. 10. A computer program product directly loadable into the internal memory of a computer within a mobile station or a base station transceiver in a communication system, comprising the software code portions for performing the steps of any of claims 1-9.
11. A computer program product stored on a computer usable medium, comprising readable program for causing a computer, within a mobile station or a base station transceiver in a communication system, to control an execution of the steps of any of the claims 1-9.
12. Transmitter (400) in a digital communication system comprising means for transmitting a modulated bit stream comprising user data and dummy data, wherein the modulated user data is represented by

5 symbols from a symbol alphabet M, the modulated dummy data is represented by a symbol  $m_i$ , **characterised by** means (401, 402) for generating symbols  $q_0, \dots, q_j$  randomly from a predefined symbol alphabet Q being a subset of M, means for scrambling the bit stream by performing bitwise modulo-2 addition between the modulated bit stream and the randomly generated symbols  $q_0, \dots, q_j$  from Q, and means for transmitting said scrambled bit stream, wherein the predefined symbol alphabet Q is defined so that the transmit power level of the dummy data is substantially lower than the transmit power level of the user data.

10

13. Receiver (404) in a digital telecommunication system comprising means for receiving a bit stream **characterised in** that the bit stream is transmitted and scrambled by a transmitter in accordance with claim 10, the receiver further comprises means (405, 406) for in synchronisation with the transmitter (400) of the received bit stream generating symbols  $q_0, \dots, q_j$  randomly from the symbol alphabet Q, and means for scrambling the received bit stream by performing bitwise modulo-2 addition between the received bit stream and the randomly generated symbols  $q_0, \dots, q_j$  from Q in order to recreate estimated message symbols from symbol alphabet M.

15

20 14. Transmitter (400) according to claim 12 or receiver (404) according to claim 13, wherein the bit stream is modulated with Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM).

25

15. Transmitter (400) or receiver (404) according to claim 14, wherein the QAM is 16-QAM.

30 16. Transmitter (400) or receiver (404) according to any of claims 12-15, wherein Q comprises four message points  $\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$  representing signal vectors  $\{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$ , wherein the length of all of the signal vectors is equal, i.e.,  $\|s_0\| = \|s_1\| = \|s_2\| = \|s_3\|$  and the angle increment from  $s_0$  to  $s_1$ ,  $s_1$  to  $s_2$ ,  $s_2$  to  $s_3$  and  $s_3$  to  $s_0$  respectively is 90 degrees.

17. Transmitter (400) or receiver (404) according to claim 16, wherein Q comprises the four innermost message points of the symbol alphabet M.

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18. Transmitter (400) or receiver (404) according to any of previous claims 12-17, wherein the randomly generated symbols from Q is generated by applying a pseudo-random binary sequence generator (401;405) to a lookup table (402;406) wherein the symbol alphabet Q and  $m_0$  are stored.

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19. Transmitter (400) or receiver (404) according to any of previous claims 12-18, wherein the modulated dummy data  $m_0$  is consistently represented by zeros or consistently represented by ones.

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20. Transmitter (400) or receiver (404) according to any of previous claims 12-19, wherein the transmitter (400) or receiver (404) is applied on VDSL.

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21. Transceiver in a digital communication system **characterised in** that it comprises the transmitter according to any of claims 11, 13-18 and the receiver according to any of claims 12-18.

#### ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to methods, computer program products, a transmitter, a receiver and a transceiver comprising said transmitter and said receiver in a digital communication system for reducing the transmit power level when there is no user data is to send, i.e. when dummy data is sent instead. That is achieved by defining a symbol alphabet  $Q$  and scrambling a bit stream comprising user data and dummy data with randomly generated symbols from the symbol alphabet  $Q$ .

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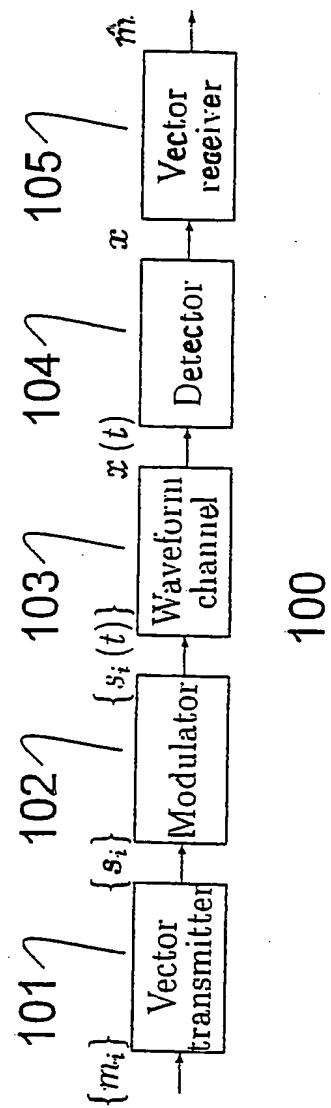


Fig.1

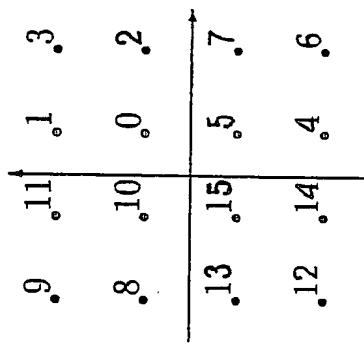


Fig.2

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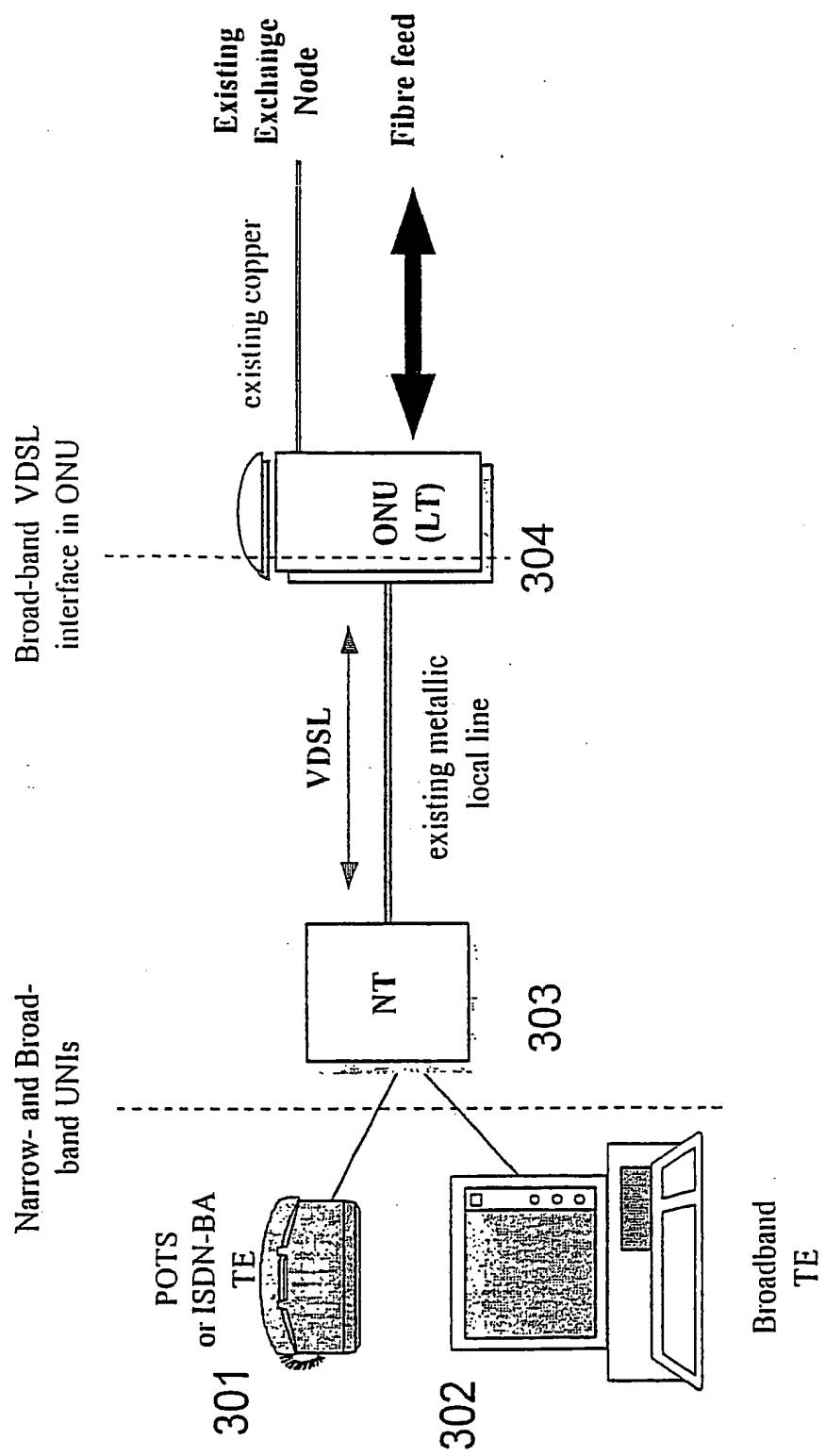


Fig.3

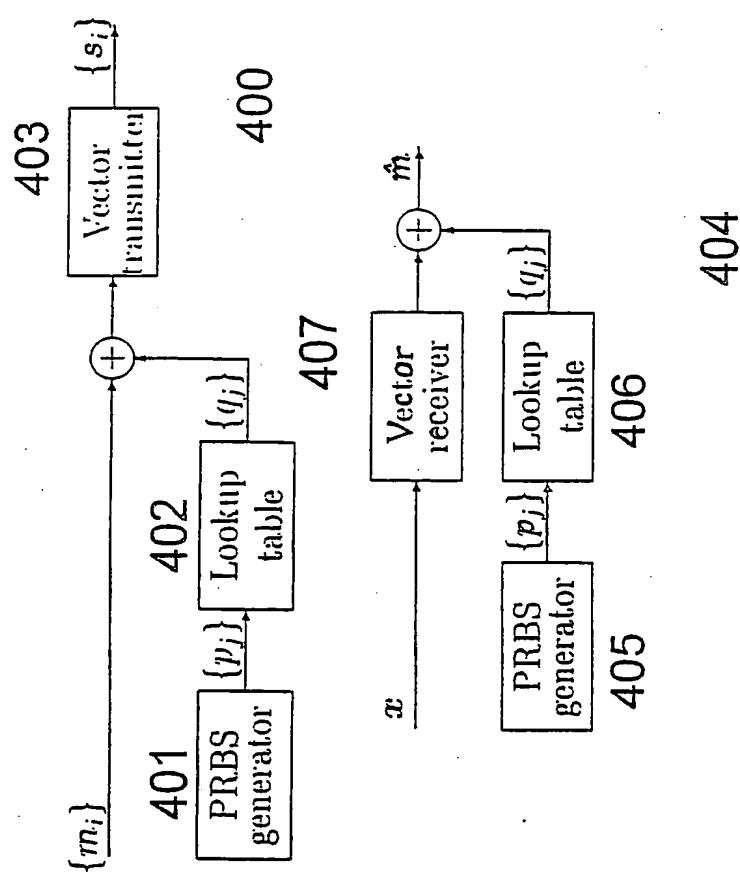


Fig. 4a

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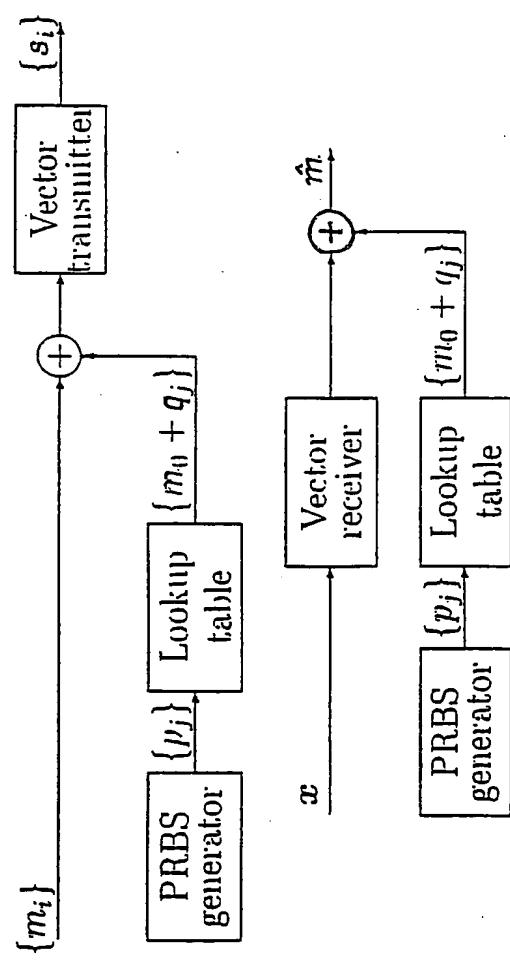


Fig. 4b

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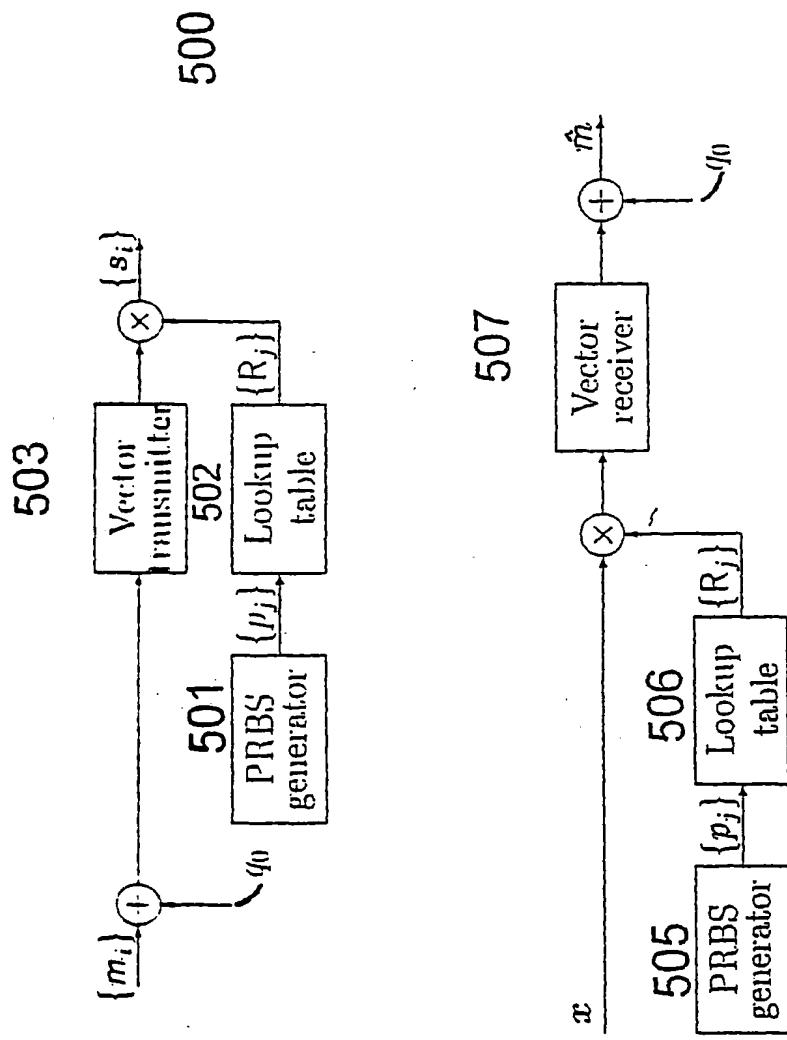


Fig. 5a

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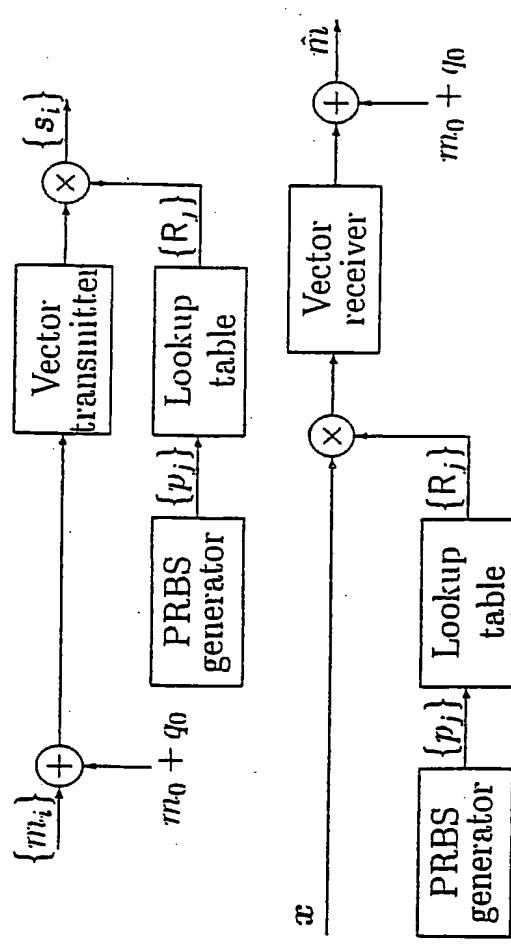
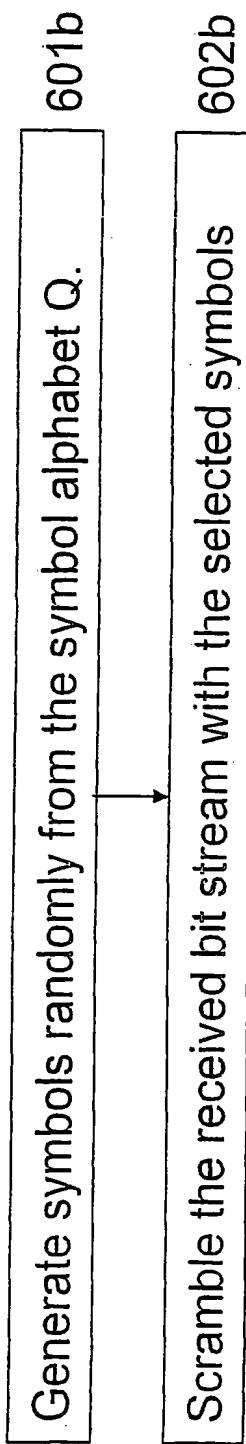
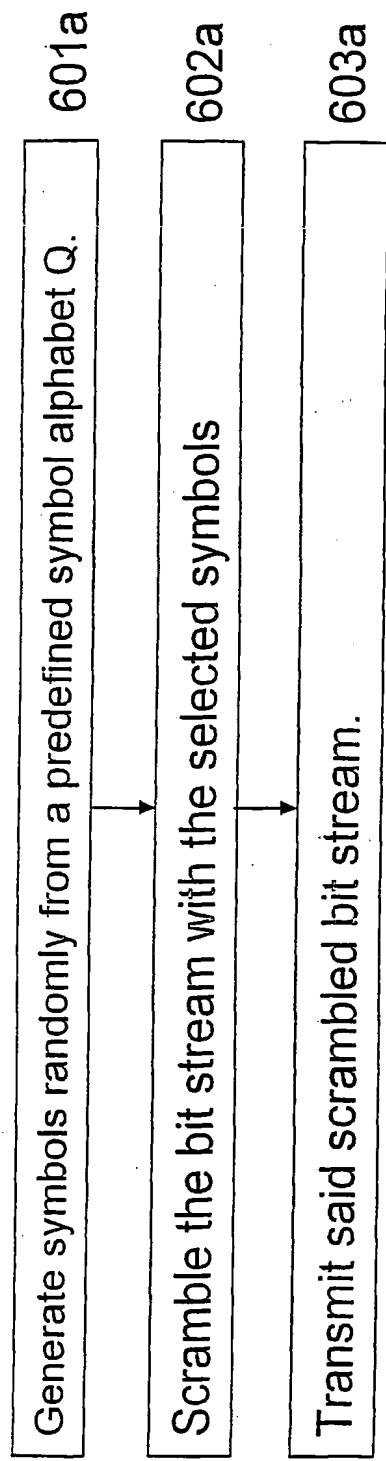


Fig. 5b

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 2004/000363

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: H04L 25/03, H04L 27/26

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: H04L, H04B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## EPO-INTERNAL, WPI DATA, PAJ, INSPEC

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 1128623 A1 (ALCATEL), 29 August 2001 (29.08.2001), See Abstract and sections 0003-0011 and 0041 --	1-21
A	WO 0176118 A2 (TIOGA TECHNOLOGIES INC.), 11 October 2001 (11.10.2001), page 1, line 10 - page 5, line 3, abstract --	1-21
A	EP 1199858 A2 (BROADCOM CORPORATION), 24 April 2002 (24.04.2002), abstract, see sections 0008-0009 and 0036 --	1-21

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 June 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 2004/000363

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 1248426 A2 (TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED), 9 October 2002 (09.10.2002), See sections 0001-0003 and abstract --	1-21
A	US 2002196861 A (MARCOS C. TZANNES ET AL), 26 December 2002 (26.12.2002), See Abstract and sections 0003-0014 and section 0040 -----	1-21

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

International application No.

30/04/2004

PCT/SE 2004/000363

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				EP	1374469	A	02/01/2004
				WO	02078244	A	03/10/2002